NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE-HUNCHBACK-ANTONY AND BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Jack Cade-Dutch BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Serious Family-The Toollies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Poor Gentle

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Kiss in the DARK-BLACK EVED SURAN. Evening-Love's Sacrifice. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-Buck-LEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

EMPIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Panorana of Europe

New York, Taesday, March 6, 1855.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mall steamship Baltic, Captain Comstock will leave this port to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, for

The European mails will close in this city at half-past The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be

published at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

riptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

LIVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON. .. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.
PARIS. ... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Piace de la Bourse The centents of the European edition of the HEBALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News.

We publish to day the important donuments Isid before Congress on Saturday, in obedience to the resolution relative to the Ostend conference. They cover about two hundred pages, and comprise all Mr. Soule's despatches and Mr. Maroy's replies-We direct the particular attention of our realers to the celebrated joint despatch of Messrs. Buchanan Mason and Soulé. It corroborates the description which we gave of this document at the time, and establishes the views which we took of Mr. Sould's mission. The reasons on which the recommenda tions of the conference were based are fully set forth in this despatch, and the conclusions deduced from them are founded as much upon Spanish as poon American interests. Whatever opinion may be formed as to their correctness, there can be but one as to the important and interesting character of these documents, inasmuch as they cover the whole ground of the Cuban question.

Private advices from San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua) of the 21st ultimo, state that the Chamora party, in an engagement with the Castillan party had been victorious, and that coming down to San Juan they demanded of the American Consul, in the most outrageous manner, to give up a prisoner who was not in his house or under his charge. French, English, and American residents there had placed selves under the protection of Mr. Priest, the American Consul, who it is reported has since been arrested. Further particulars will doub'less shortly reach us, explaining this mystery.

We have received our letters and files of papers from Havana to the 27th of February. Nothing new seems to have transpired since the date of pra-vious advices. The inhabitants were regaining confidence and beginning to think that the ostenta tions displays for the defence of the island were little more than a sham. Our correspondents letters, published elsewhere, will be found generally interesting. Among the latest acts of Spanish tyranny s the impresement of seamen in the island. In or der to and insult to injury, these men are called volunteers.

Yesterday was blue Monday in the Logislature. In the Senate a bill was reported to prohibit banks from dealing in or making loans upon their own capital stock. Notice was given of a bill providing for the establishment of a Roard of Railroad Com. missioners, composed of the Comptroller, State Eagineer, and one other to be chosen by the railroad companies. A synopsis of this measure, which is one of vast importance to the railroad interest, is given by our Albany correspondent, under the telegraphic bead. The claim of the Rochester mid owners, for da nages caused by the diversion of the waters of the Genesee river for canal purposes, was discussed and recommitted for amendment. In the Assembly a bill was reported authorizing the New value of \$150,000. Nothing further of general in.

terest transpired. The Sardician frigate Des Geneys is anchored at Quarantine. All communication with her, except by the authorities, is probbited for the pre-ent The investigation as to the real character of her passengers will be proceeded with without unnesessary delay. It is alleged that they are political refugees, and not convicts in any sense of the term. Should this statement be verified by the examination, they will undoubtedly be permitted to land; should it prove false, they will as undoubled'y be sent back to their own country, provided the courts do not override the decision of the Mayor.

Mayor Wood has addressed to the Legislature through the Lieutenant Governor, a strongly worded protest to the proposed law erecting a new Board Commissioners of Police. The Mayor depre cates any interference with the present organiza tion of the force, which he states has been the main instrument by which nearly every one of his projected reforms has been carried through, par ticularly the enforcement of the Sunday orginance against the liquor traffic. Should the bill before the Legislature pass, Mr. Wood will undoubtedly resign his office, as it will deprive him of all controlling power over the very persons upon whom he depends to second his reformatory efforts.

The Board of Alderman met last evening, but for want of a sufficient supply of gas (hydrogen) they were unable to proceed with their business. Alder man Howard moved to adjourn because he was averse to working in the dark. Alderman Williamson was also in favor of more light, and after two or three oppositions to the movement, and several ineffectual efforts to "light up," the Board thought it better to adjourn to another evening rather than scramble through their municipal functions with a miserable supply of candles.

The Board of Conscilmen met last evening, but, as is usual on the first meeting of the month, no very special business was brought up. A resolution was passed " to request Senators and Assemblymen in the State Legislature from this city to oppose all mether legislation to favor of either of the Neu York gas companies, unless ample provision is made for the protection of the city and our fellos citizens against imposition, extertion, and op

The Board of Supervisors mat last evening, the Recorder in the lehair, and, having passed upon a few unimportant papers, adjourned to Monday next

Cotton was quiet yesterday, and the sales confixed to 500 a 600 bales. Flour advanced 125 cents per barrel for common to choice brands of State. Southern and Canadian were also firm. Owing to the passage of the law by Congress allowing draw back on importations from Canada, under the Reciprocity treaty, which virtually introduces flour into this mulet in competition with the American arti cle, free of duty, its sale became very active yesterday and about 2,000 barmls were sold at \$9 25 a 25, from which the daty paid to government on to clearance will have to be refunded to the im-5 porter. Wheat was high and nominal. Corp was

active, with a good de mand for export. Prices of all kinds ranged from 95c. a 98c., but the chief sales were made at 96c. a 97c. Provisions were firm, and old mess pork sold at an advance, having closed at \$13 62 a \$13 75. Holders at the close saked \$13 87 a \$14, which was above the views of

We publish elsewhere the protest of Gen. Echipique, the expatriated President of Peru, directed to the Supreme Court of that country, against the acts of the revolutionary party under Oastella. Is is an interesting document.

Senor D. de Goicouria leaves this city to-day for Washington, as a delegate from the Cuban exiles to tender to Mr. Soulé an invitation to a public reception, either in the form of a banquet, or such demonstration of welcome as may be most consistent with his taste and convenience

George Howland, Know Nothing candidate for Mayor of New Bedford, was yesterday elected by a large majority over his competitor, a free sciler. Our announcement of the appointment of Gan

R. H. Pruyn to the office of Adjutant-General of this State is confirmed. He is said to be very popular with the military.

The trial of Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others, charged with participation in the Burns riot, in Boston, in May last, is to commence in the Circuit Court on the 3d of next month. Governor Wright, of Indiana, has vetoed the free

bank bill, and it was thought he would also veto the State bank bill; but the friends of these measures were confident that they would pass by a two-third vote.

The United States brig Bainbridge put into Nor folk yesterday in distress, having on the 21st alt encountered a violent gale. She sustained con siderable injury, and her guns were thrown over board. Sae sailed from this port on the 18th ult for Rio Janeiro, under command of Lieut. Com J. H. Rowan.

Congress-Rumors of an Extra Session-Our reign Relations-Mr. Soule-Spain-Rus

It appears from our special advices from Washington of this morning, that they are there discussing the expediency and the probabilities of a speedy call of an extra session of Congress, in view of the pressing exigencies of our foreign affairs. Our correspondent, in this connection, reports that members of the new Congress are holding over to await the issue at the White House. We understand that it will be really necessary to have an extra session of the Senate to reconfirm the schedule of our consuls abroad, whose official existence under the new law will expire in July. This may be the extra session talked of, but there is also a plausible occasion for an extra legislative session of both houses, and upon this point a passing word or two may not be out of place with our readers.

Unquestionably, our relations with Spain have been brought to a most unsatisfactory and alarming crisis; and the long congressional interregnum of nine months before us, promises nothing but continued bad luck from the unaided efforts of our demoralized and paralyzed administration. Congress have adjourned. without either advice or encouragement to the Executive upon his foreign policy in any quarter of the world. They have declined giving him the desired discretionary fund of ten millions of dollars. They have done nothing upon our relations with Spain and Cuba, except to call for the Ostend correspondence in one House, and to confirm Mr. Dodge to Madrid in the other.

An administration thus left adrift, with its foeign and domestic troubles accumulating upon its hands, and with the wars of a popular revolution swelling up against it on every side. cannot fail to perceive the necessity of some desperate stroke of policy to keep itself upon the surface for the remnant of its four years probation. In this view, having been abandoned and deserted by a Congress of his original partisans, Mr. Pierce may possibly feel that he could not lose much, and might gain something, by throwing himself boldly upon the magnanimity of the new opposition Congress, on the principle that open enemies may be more safely trusted than treacherous friends. There may be, therefore, some substantial groundwork for these rumors of a projected extra session of both houses; but we doubt the courage of Mr. Pierce, though he may have the desire, to call it. Morcover, the call is to depend upon certain indefinitely foreshadowed contingencies, which we may possibly escape

Perhaps the most important feature of the present diplomatic programme of the administration is, the cordial friendship existing between it and the Emperor of Russia. This "happy accord" appears to have been very much strengthened by the late friendly letter received by President Pierce from the Czar. and through the good offices of Mr. Senator Douglas, between the Cabinet and the Russian embassy at Washington. Some three years since Mr. Douglas made the tour of Russia, and his recollections of the Czar have left the remarkable sagacity and comprehensive political views of Nicholas deeply impressed upon his mind. The knowledge of the Emperor of the power, resources and "manifest destiny" of the United States, and of his friendly policy towards us, have left, indeed, the same impression upon Judge Douglas as upon Mr. Buchanan -to wit, that the Czar thoroughly understands our power and our policy in reference to France and England, and that, in this view, the friendship of Russia is worth maintaining.

In conjunction with Lord Clarendon's close alliance of the Western Powers, especially in regard to Cuba, these friendly relations between Russia and the United States are very significant. We have the question of peace or war with France and England in our own hands. A suspension for a single year of our supplies of cotton and California gold to England and France, and of our imports in exchange from those countries would sap the foundations of their commerce, manufactures, finances and crodit systems, and bring upon Louis Napoleon and the English aristocracy a certain and speedy revolution, in a merciless re-action from the masses of the French and English people, driven to starvation. The United States, on the other hand, have within themselves all the elements for the mercantile exchanges for which we are apparently dependent upon England and France. A total suspension of our commerce with them, would be to us but a temporary inconvenience, while to the other

side it would be fraught with disasters and ruin. In this view of the subject, it is possible our administration may be now indulging. In connection with the Cuba question. Possibly Mr. Pierce, in our impregnable commercial bulwark of cotton bags, may feel bold enough to demand a prompt settlement from Spain of our outstanding accounts against her, in the teeth of her French and English protectors. The ten millions, for the possible contingency of a rupture, may have been asked in this estimate of our positive balance of power against England and France. It is, also, perfectly consistent in this calculation, to suppose that both the United | their accuracy.

States and Russia may be contemplating the ultimatum at some day, not very far off in the future, of a still closer alliance of friendship than that which now so happily subsists between the two countries.

Our telegraphic dispatches of the Ostend correspondence, and the reception of Mr. Soulé at Washington, are very extraordinary, and very humibating to the administration. They prove all that we have heretotere said upon the subject-that there are two conflicting powers in the Cabinet-the one urging a fitibustering career all over the world, beginning with Cuba; the other pleading for a more moderate and pacific policy. Between these conflicting elements, Mr. Soulé has resigned his commission in disgust. The call, then, of an extra session of Congress must involve, not only some definite and fixed Spanish policy on the part of Mr. Pierce, but a modification of his Cabinet to give it unity and consistency. If Cuba is to be annexed, nolens volens, " peaceully if we can, or forcibly if we must," the Cabinet is no place for Marcy; but if a policy is to be adopted of humble submission to the "balance of power" policy of Lord Clarendon, Cushing and Jeff. Davis must abdicate.

Such are some of the major and minor con siderations suggested by these our latest advices from Washington, touching our relations with Spain, the friendship of Russia, and the rumors afloat of a projected extra session of Congress. We presume that if an extra executive session of the Senate be necessary to carry out the provisions of the late diplomatic and consular act, it will be convened without delay; but in regard to an extra session of the two houses, we are admonished that it will depend upon certain contingencies. In the interval Mr. Soulé is to meet his friends here in New York, in pursuance of their invitation; and, according to our Washington correspondent, he will come prepared for a full vindication of himself and his official career in Europe, against the treachery and double dealing of a vacillating and incompetent administration. It is expected that he will supply all the deficiencies of the Ostend correspondence furnished to Con-

The people expect it. Let him speak freely. Let us know whether the signs in the horizon are peace or war.

Startling News from the Pacific-A New Re public Projected.

We publish elsewhere in these columns a most extraordinary letter from San Francisco, the writer of which assures us, over a responsible name, of the sincerity of his statements. It is a letter disclosing a project for the establishment of an independent republic of all that portion of the United States lying west of the Rocky Mountains, including the State of Catifornia, the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and a large portion of New Mexico, to

The scheme, as described by our correspondent, is plausible and consistent throughout. As we now stand, the great Western plains and the Rocky Mountains form a wide and almost impassable barrier between the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. Constantinople is nearer to us than Astoria. Our quickest lines of connection are through Mexico, Central America, and via Panama—thousands of miles around. Hence the Pacific railroad has been urged as the only expedient to avoid the estrangement of the people on the Pacific coast from their brethren on the Atlantic side. But the impediments to the construction of this road are so vast that many long years would elapse before its completion, were all the power and all the resources of the government directed to this single object. With a divided Congress upon the constitutional power, and upon Northern and Southern routes, we doubt if the youngest child now living in the Union will ever live to travel from the Mississippi to the Pacific behind a locomotive.

The short-comings of Congress upon this ssue, are to be made the rallying cry for a Pacific republic-hundreds of ambitious and disappointed politicians in California, Oregon and Washington Territories will second the novement. A tederal capitol at San Franc with a President, Cabinet, Congress, Judiciary, army and navy, would create an immense amount of spoils. In a more popular view, the prospect of a compact republic, with a government on the spot, collecting and expending its resources at home, is well calculated to take with a people of that peculiar dashing, go-ahead spirit of independence and enterprise which characterizes the people of Oregon and California. Washington city is so far away, they distrust the spoilsmen there, and San Francisco would be so very handy.

Let this project of a Pacific republic be openly agitated, and such, we apprehend, will be the reasoning of our people of the Pacific coast. Read the letter to which we refer, and then answer, "if such things are done in the green tree, what shall we not have in the dry?" We live in an age of wonderful events. We have ceased to be surprised at anything. All the world is undergoing a regular shaking up, from Shangbae to Sebastopol, and from Sebas topol to San Francisco, straight through. We ourselves, are in the midst of a great revolution. novel and mysterious, but mighty as the march of a triumphant army. We are accustomed to the cry of disunion from the South; but now it is echoed from the West. What is to come of all this? What says the administration?

THE LATE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT BARACOA-THE Case of Felix and Estrampes.-In a private letter which we have received from Havangle there are certain allegations made against Mr Richard Overmann, acting United States Consul at Baracoa, which, if well founded, would go to show that he is not properly impressed with the true character and responsibility of his mission. Without entering into any specific statement of these charges, we may mention generally that they accuse Mr. Overmann of taking an active part in the attempt to establish evidence against the crews of the two American vessels lately seized at Baracoa by the Cuban authorities, on the charge of landing arms. His conduct towards Mesers, Felix and Estrampes since their imprisonment is also represented to have been unfeeling in the extreme, and at variance with the instructions which he received from Mr. Cochran, United States Consul at St. Jago de Cuba. Mr. Overmann was amongst the passengers by the Empire City, which arrived here on Thursday last. He s the beaver of the documents connected with this unfortunate affair; and, as most of these papers have been made out by him, we think it right it should be known that such statements are affoat with regard to his conduct. wishout in any way pledging ourselves to

For many years the progress of this country has been nowhere so conspicuous as in the advancement of her merchant navy. There have been times when it appeared that the United States were surpassed by European nations in almost every point of m-chanical skill and enterprise except that alone. At the present day, though America may claim pre-eminence in other branches of science and industry as well, there is none in which her rank is so indisputed as in whatever pertains to the construction of a swift and useful merchant navy. All over Europe, as well in the Mediterranean as the British channel and the Baltic, men are heard to express unqualified admiration and envy of the vessels which sail from American ports. Among the craft which have reflected this credit on the country the first rank is undoubtedly beld by our ocean steamers. It is not too much to say that there is nothing of which an American abroad is so often reminded with pride-nothing which so often elicits reluctant praise from inimical foreigners-as the steamships which carry the stars and strives to

the coasts of Europe, through the Gulf of

Mexico, and over the surface of the Pacific

Yet strange to say, measurably with the pro-

gress of these great trophies of American skill,

has grown up in this country a feeling which-

at first mere petty jealousy and spite-has

ripened into direct hostility to our great lines

of ocean steamers, and has lately culminated

in the veto of Franklin Pierce on the appro-

Our Ocean Mail Steamers.

priation for the Collins line. Congress having now adjourned, whatever may be said upon the subject now will only tell upon the community at large, and can exercise but a remote influence upon the next body of federal legislators. But to us the question-Whether or no we are to have a great steam navy? seems endowed with such vital and national importance, that we think it quite worth the while of the gentlemen who are to meet next December at Washington to ponder it well in the meantime.

It is quite certain that it is one of the duties of Congress to provide for the carriage of the mails on sea as well as on land. That service must be paid for; and therefore there is no question but Congress must pay something to ocean steamers. The only point on which debate is possible is as to the amount to be paid and the parties who are to receive it. Every time the appropriation is brought forward, certain of the lobby and others rise up and offer to do the work for far less money. Hitherto, their aims have been defeated, and the appropriations have been renewed year by year. But from Mr. Pierce's veto, and the frantic joy expressed by certain abolitionists of this city, it it evident that year by year, the opposition is growing stronger, and the time does not seem far distant when the appropriation may be entirely withdrawn Suppose then, the Collins line denied the amount they demand for carrying the mails. It is to be presumed they would not, at all events at first carry them for less, and run at a loss. How is the business of the country to be carried on? How is Congress to discharge its duty of establishing the postal system? No one here, at all events, would be unwise enough to advise Congress to make a bargain at a lower rate with some rival of the Collins line; for we have had plenty of experience of that sort of thing in this city, and know perfectly well that t would only end in a law suit, and at last in an appeal to the generosity of Congress to forgive the debt. In this city of New York, we repeat, the thing has been tried over and over again; and we venture to say there has not been an instance in which an important piece of work has been taken out of the hands of a man who performed it well, and given to some noisy rival to be done at a cheaper rate, that the city has not lost enormously by the operation, and been obliged in the end to return to its former agent. The same thing would occur n the event of the mail contract being taken out of the bards of the Collins company. It would be given to some one else, who would fail-perhaps without wilful negligence, but from the inevitable irregularities of a new line: and the end would be that the mails would again full entirely into the hands of foreigners, and that Congess would fail in one of the most important duties entrusted to its charge.

But there is another and a national reason for continuing the appropriations to the ocean mail lines. They are, in fact, the hope of the country in case of war. If war was to break out to morrow-and certainly the prospect is not more distant than it appeared to the Euglish three years ago-the United States Navy would be utterly useless. It is confessedly worse than that of any other maritime nation : but even England, after spending ten millions of pounds a year on her navy for forty years of peace, is now forced to lay up all her old ships, and to build steamers on the fashion of the Cunarders. The fleet that is to blockade the Baltic this spring will not contain one sailing vessel. How much more useless would the wretched tubs be, which now compose the United States naval armament! War. come when it may, must be, so far as we are concerned. a maritime war. We should find it difficult to muster soldiers for the invasion of a foreign country at any distance; and with our means of internal communication, and our population, we could unquestionably defend our coasts with success against an invader. The war would inevitably be carried on at sea; and our success and our losses would be in exact proportion to our strength on that element, We must not trust to sailing ships. The experience of the last year in the Baltic and the Black Sea prove the utter inability of sailing vessels to oppose steamers, and establish incon trovertibly that henceforth steam will be the great arm in naval warfare.

Where are our steam vessels? We will not insult the intelligence of our readers, or probe a national sore by alluding to the United States ships. Our steam navy consists of the Colline mail line, the Chagres mail line, the Pacific mail line, with the coasting steamers which ply to and from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

Looking at these, and comparing them with the steam fleet which England is now fitting out to attack Cronstadt, and which, if successful, may be ordered in the next place to cross the Atlantic-is it possible that this country contains any right-minded patriotic men who seek still further to cripple our power, and diminish still further the contemptible number of our steam vessels? If war breaks out, are we to submit quietly while the enemy bombards New New York and Boston? Are we, while he is plundering our shores, and condemning our ships as prizes at Halifax, to begin then to think of building steamers? Three months of

such helplessness might involve a damage exceeding the cost of a hundred first class steam

ers employed to carry mails for ten years. There is but one right course for Congress to pursue in this matter. Extravagance must be ebecked; but that economy which saves half a million at a future cost often is worse than any extravagance. Let Congress sell all the vessels of war for old tirewood; some of them might be given away with economy. Then, let ample appropriations be made to lines of mail steamers. Let us continue the present appropriations to the Collins and Pacific mail lines; and let others, sufficient in amount be given to lines plying to Havre, to Canton, and wherever else there is traffic. Place the owners under as severe restrictions as to size, build, regularity of trips, fares, &c., as may be chosen; but pay them for carrying the mails enough to ensure a sufficient number of complete and well built steamers. By these means, if war should break out, the United States might in a month have a powerful squadron on the coast, capable of sweeping it from north to south in a few days, and protecting the great cities. If it did cost five millions a year to keep up six or seven lines of first class ocean steamers, who would grudge the money for the support they would afford? OPERATIC TROUBLES-LAST SCENE AT THE

ACADEMY.-We give in another part of this paper a report of a unique musical convention held at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon. The opera season under Ole Bull is over. The stalwarth Norwegian has failed in his endeavor to establish the Opera here, and he will now be obliged to retire to the sweets of rural life and violin solos at his Pennsylva. nia colony. He seems to have been laboring under the same difficulties that pestered poor Fry at the Astor Place Opera House; but although we knew that something was wrong the final smash-up came sooner than we ex pected. The great difficulty in the way of operatic managers seems to be the tremendous expense which they must incur—the artists demand here three or four times as much salary as they receive in Europe, and the frequenters of the Opera are not willing to pay at corresponding rates for tickets. The salaries at the Academy were so high that the Opera never could have been pecuniarily successful.

We have given to the public all the facts in the case, without expressing any opinion on the points at issue between the managers, the artists and the public, and we do not intend to take sides with either of the parties. We do not wish to have any more libel suits. On a previous occasion we defended the poor artists, but they were ungrateful enough to turn against us. Some of the very persons whom we had defended, as in the case of Strakosch, were forward in giving evidence to prejudice our case. So we will occupy the position of a look-out, and duly report our observations.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Exciting News from Washingto PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SESSION—THE ADJOURNMENT—OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS—RUSSIA—NICHO-LAS—DOUGLAS—SPAIN—MS. SOULE AND THE AD-

An extra session is freely spoken of as inevitable, al call if he could do so without compromising the interests of the country. Many of the western members of Con gress express an intention to remain in the city for the

determine the question in a few days, and thus save them the trouble of long and fatiguing journeys. The parting scene in the Senate at the adjournment or Sunday noon, was touching in the extreme, and many an eye was glassed over with emotion in making the farewell. General the object of especial attention, and his manly hand received the farewell grasp with a warmth that showed sincerity from all his late associates; even the pages and lerks claimed their right to a good bye, and the runger boy to the Senate, left the chamber with the water freely running down his cheeks, having received a God bless you" from the lips of the gallant soldier and legislator. Probably no session of Congress ever brought its labors to a close where less personal animosity was moment of departure. It has truly been a working Congress, and with but few exceptions it has entitled tself to the approval and applause of the country, which

doubtless it will receive. The delicate condition of our foreign relations, and the unpreparedness of the President to meet a crisis that shows itself as threatening, will, in all probability, force him to call an extra Congress together. Unless I am greatly in error, that step was agreed upon in the late conference at the President's house, upon certain con-tingencies coming up, but which are to be waited for with a patience characteristic of General Piscoe's administration. A strong interest is plainly manifested by our government in the wars now waging in the East favorable to Russian success, and reciprocal is the secti-ment of Russia towards the United States. This is shown in the Emperor's letter to the President, and in the un usual interest which has marked the conduct of the Russian ambassador in every question of a foreign character calculated to reflect injuriously upon this country. Senator Douglas has done more toward producing he friendly relations existing between us and Russ's than the combined government of the United States. He is a warm partisan of the Czar, and to learn the interest he feels in his success is but to approach him on the subject. There is no man in the United States who holds a like prominent position, political and social, with the Emperor of Russia, as Senator Douglas. He visits almost daily the Russian embassy here, and his views and advice frequently find their way arross the Atlantic. A few hours may show that these statements

bave their importance.

Mr. Soule will shortly visit New York to partake of an entertainment to which he has been invited by a nume rous body of his friends. The opportunity will be availed of to present a history of his difficulties while representative of the United States to Spain, which have been called for by Congress and withheld by the President. The ex Minister from Spain is in high spirits. His

first day in Washington was permitted to pass without a single call from any of the Cabinet. On the contrary, from the hour of his arrival until late in the evening. his rooms were througed by members of both branches f Congress, and his fellow-citizen generally, auxious to extend to him their sympathies. This single fact contains a volume in itself, showing conclusively that every honorable feeling, and all the manly impulses, are gathered in and around the man who has been made the instrument, at the expense of national reputation, f the most unprincipled administrations thus far known to the United States. Sould is surprised at the warmth of his reception, and in my presence I heard him observe-"I did not expect this," casting his eyes at the same time around the room, and notding recognition to many whose hands he could not conveniently grasp from the density of the throng. At the close of the day he spoke freely with his more intimate friends on the subject of his mission and its failure, clearly implying that he had two sets of instructions to follow, of opposite character, coming from the President and the State Department, and thus throwing upon himself a responsibility in which he found it necessary to consult his colleagues at France and Fugland. He makes the assertion that our difficulties with Spain long since could have been brought to a satisfactory termination but for the indifference and fatal policy of our general

A proposition of settlement had been made him by the late Spanish ministry, which was a subject of con-ideration at the Ostend convention, and its acceptance warmly recommended by his colleagues; but upon his return to Spain he was handed a letter, written by Gen.

Pierce, encouraging him to refuse every offer where money was to be the price of securing Caba to the Uni-ted States. His friends will demand a plain statement to be given to the public, which General Pierce will do his utmost to prevent. Marcy feels satisfied that no-blame can attach to him, hence the whole of the mis-chief is justly placed at the coor of the President, Cush-ing, and Forney, a triumvirate unmatched in political villany and baseness since the creation of the United States republic. It is a strange circumstance that immediately upon Mr. Soule's arrival here, no interview could be obtained with the Secretary of State, who, doubtless, was anxious that Mr. Pierce should be first approached by the returned ambassador.

The late accounts from Europe singularly confirm the statement given by your correspondent in a recent com-munication, showing that Spain has placed herself wholly in the hands of England and France. In Mr. Soule's duties abroad, he had not alone the incapacity and treachery of his own government to encounter, but those of Spain, England and France, and the prejudice of a large portion of the American press.

Ex-Senator J. Clemens has fallen heir to a respectable nm of over thirty thousand 'collars, in the recent passage of a land claim to certain Alabamians, by Congress, eing the amount agreed upon for his services in the event of the measure succeeding. The expedition of Colonel Kinney has come to an unfortunate termina tion. Its reported connection with the Cuban enterprise has left it with but few friends, and those friends are without means to create a fresh enthusiasm

THE COLLINS STEAMERS- GEN. SHIELDS AND THE WASHINGTON, March 5, 1855.

There is no obligation devolved on the Collins Company to build another vessel as has been stated. The ap-propriation passed in the Naval bill continues the line as formerly, leaving the law of 1852 in force, by which Congress can give the six months notice whenever there is majority strong enough to pass such an enactment It is said the President is afraid to appoint Shields Brigadier General on account of the Know Nothings.

THE APPOINTMENTS TO THE FOUR NEW REGIMENTS. WASHINGTON, March 5, 1855.

There is some excitement going on here in regard to the appointments of subordinate officers for the new regiments. Members of Congress are still remaining and pressing the claims of civilians among their constituency. The War Department is besieged with applications from officers of the regular army for premotions in these regiments. It is reported this evening that the Department has made all the subordinate appointments from the regular army, except some second lieutenants, democratic members of Congress say that the bill for the new regiments would not have passed Congress if they had thought that Gen. Shields would not have ignored civilians as to the subordinate appoint-

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1855.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Messrs. Lucius Patterson, of Michigan, and Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of the United States Supreme Court tr-day.

No. 85. John L. Hays plaintiff in Error, vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The argument was continued by Mr. Davidge Vinton for the defendant. Know Nothing Triumph in New Bedford.

Geo. Howland, Know Nothing, was chosen Mayor of this city to-day. The vote was as follows:—Howland, 1,834, Rodney, free soil, 717.

The United States Brig Bainbridge in Distress. NORFOLK, March 5, 1855. The United States brig Bainbridge put in here in distress to-day. On the 21st of February, during a gale of

wind, she became much disabled, and was obliged tothrow her guns overboard. Latest from the State Capital.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL - PROPOSED EDARD OF COMMISSIONERS—THE ROCHESTER CANAL DAMAGE CLAIMANTS—GEN. DE PEYSTER'S RESIGNATION—HIS SUCCESSOR-THE POLICE BILL, &C. A very important general railroad bill was introduced

n the Senate this morning by Mr. Munroe, providing or the election of a Board of Railway Commissioners. It creates the Comptroller and State Engineer, ex-officio, members, and another one to be elected by the votes of the stockholders of the roads in the State. In case the person so elected shall resign or die, then the Governor is to fill the vacancy. The salary of the member elected is to be three thousand dollars a year, and five hundred dollars is provided for the travelling expenses of the other two members of the board.

The bill is very lengthy, so we only give a synopsis of the most material portions of it, as follows:

the most material portions of it, as follows:

Sec. 11.—In case any person or persons, appointed by the said Board of Commissioners, to impect such road or portion of road, shall, after the inspection of the same, report in writing to the said board, that in his or their opinion in opening of the same would be attended with danger or damage to the public using the same, by reason of incompleteness of the work or permanent way, or of insufficiency of the establishment for working such road, together with the grounds of such opinion. It shall be lawful for the said hoard, from time to time, as often as such persons simil, after for the read to the company owning or intending to use such railroad to postpone such opening, for any period not exceeding thirty days at any one time, units it is all appear to the said board that such opening may take place without danger or damage to the public using the same. The said loard shall in no case give their certificate or permission for the public opening or use of any railroad until the following provisions have been fully complied with, vir.—

1. The road shall be fully completed and substantially finished.

2. At every public or relivate road and form crossing.

finished.

At every public or private road and farm crossing there shall be suitable eattle guards, or other proper contrivance, to prevent animals from gatting upon the tracking.

3. On every portion of the road where it is required shall be put ballustrates, of good and suitable materials, to a depth of at least one foot below the bottom of the cross

shall be put ballustrades, of good and suitable materials, to a depth of at least one foot below the bottom of the cross-ties.

4. The excavations shall be made of suitable width to permit of suitable side drains, which drains shall be opened in all places, so as to thoroughly drain the track.

5. The bridges shall be examined, tested and proved to be a sufficient strength to eastain and support double the description of the strength of the provided by the passage of a train of five ears, weighing the provided by the passage of a train of five ears, weighing the provided by the passage of a train of five ears, weighing stock nonessary to perform all of the passenger and freight traffic which may be differed for transport.

The last section provides that the said board is hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to annually examine into the financial condition of each of the ratireal corporations of this State, and at any other time when complaints of fraud, or the state of the state of

The bill for the benefit of the Rochester hydraulic mendicants was taken up in the Senate, read through, and came near passing the committee sub silento, renator Lansing said some information should be given for the passage of such as important bill. He thought it should be amended so that the decision of the Canal Appraisers or Canal Board should be referred to the Legislature. He undersood that at the time the Eric canal was built, the State took possession of the woole Generic river, and used its waters for the canal, and that damages were paid to persons whose hybraulic works were injured thereby. This was notice to all persons purchasing mill sites thereafter that the State had possession of those waters, and consequently the State could not be responsible for a failure of the supply for hydrauffe purposes. It made a vast difference between persons having mills erected at that period and those building them since. Every case should be separately considered, is order to ascertain their true nature.

Mr. Hopsins understood that there were two classes of cases—one asking damages for taking water for the Genesce Vailey Canal, and the other for the Eric Canal, in the former case he thought the State might be held liable.

Mr. Blabop contended that the mill owners held titles.

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In the former case he thought the State might be held liable.

Mr. Blabop contended that the mill owners held titles near three quarters of a century, some from purchase from Phelps & Gorham, and others from the Indians, and that there was actually an intention to erect mills before the Eric Canal was constructed. There may have been one or two mills built at that time.

The bill was finally referred back to the committee, with instructions to invest the amount each claimant demands, verified by osth. From the millions first claimed, the amount has been figured down to two hundred and eighty thousand collars.

It is all important, therefore, that the right kind of canal officers shall be appointed. Who guards the entrance into the vaults of the State Treasury?

The difficulties which have existed for some time amongst the gallant graitemen comprising the military family of the commander in chief have at length resulted in a rupture. During the whole of last weet the believents were in constant altercation; and as severe the contest became, that on Saturday the chief of the staff, firigaller General, Watts Depuyater, Adjutans General, left his office, whether volun airly or not does not appear spon the public records. There are others in his Exocharcy's staff who must throw off their epaulettes before the "cabinet becomes a unit." This morning, Robert H. Pruyn, Esq., was duly commissioned as Adjutant General, the has the advantage of large experience, having performed the duties of Judge Advocate General during the administrations of Governars Seward, Young and Hunt. The military of the Sate will find in Gen. Frup an officer of courtesy and ability.

The New York delegation. There is much difference of a later from the Judiciary Commistee and referred to the New York delegation. There is much difference of a